



THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXX—No. 762

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.

[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,
Rooms 24 and 26
Forrest Building. No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

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CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, i. e., The Initiative and Referendum.
Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.
Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.
Opposition to Trusts.
Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

UPON the heels of the most discouraging reports from the Philippines comes news that causes our imperialists much rejoicing, relieves them of much anxiety, seemingly obviates the necessity of a call for more troops to put down resistance to our rule in those islands. We confess that our own emotions are somewhat conflicting betwixt rejoicing over the prospective cessation of bloodshed, of the killing and maiming of our sons, and sadness over the stamping out of a spark of liberty, a spark of liberty that it is said we shall relight in our own way. It was such a promise that Secretary Long made on behalf

of the Administration in an address in Boston, on Dewey Day. "You may be sure," he said, "that the Administration has not the least idea of putting any shackle or fetter on any Filipino. You may be sure that it is more eager to stop bloodshed and secure peace than you are, because it has to bear the responsibility." But peace never need have been broken in the Philippines if the Administration had not undertaken to force our civilization, our rule, our idea of what was best government for them and us upon the people of those islands, and denied the right of those people to judge for themselves of the rule and government best fitted to their needs. The Administration has, indeed, to bear the responsibility for the bloodshed in the Philippines, and that responsibility lies at its door, that bloodshed was precipitated by its departure from American principles, its setting aside of the doctrine of self-government and measuring our rights and obligations by the pure monarchical rule of might in its dealings with the Filipinos.

BUT Secretary Long continued: "You may be sure that the Administration will do everything it can to carry the blessings of our own civilization to those islands of the sea, and that its highest ambition will be fulfilled if through its efforts the people there, emerging from the oppression and darkness of centuries shall come out into the light of the new world and be set upon the way to the enjoyment of the same liberties, the same education, the same progress, the same homes, the same government, the same large, generous happy life which is now the heritage of every American citizen."

So having snuffed out the spark of self-government we are given the promise that the Administration will bend its efforts to a relighting of that spark. But first we must mould the Filipinos in our own image, we not they shall fan the flame of liberty and at our pleasure shall it be fanned. And so we crush initiative upon their part that there may be no individuality in their development, that they shall fashion their government in our shadow, under our direction. And is this liberty, health giving, progress stimulating liberty?

Aye, we shall carry to the Filipinos our civilization, but civilization thus carried to them will be prone to be a hybrid civilization, destructive of individuality, destructive of development, not a natural growth, and therefore not best calculated to promote their welfare, their happiness, their upliftment. And is this the civilization we want to see planted in the Philippines?

SECRETARY LONG further remarked that our conduct, our course in the Philippines could not be wrong for if it were "the enlightened humanity of a nation like England," would not be found approving. We cannot be doing wrong for England that has long adopted the law of might as the rule for her guidance in her relations with the weaker oriental peoples, that has devoted her energies to the spread of imperialism, says we are doing right. Remarkable argument this for a citizen of a nation

whose great purpose in the past has been the spread of republicanism.

WE HAVE seemingly crushed the resistance to our sovereignty of the most civilized, most advanced of the Philippine peoples, they have sued for peace and if our refusal to treat with them, enter into any treaty of peace with them which would involve the recognition of a Philippine Government does not drive them to desperation, it is likely that all organized resistance to our exercise of sovereignty in the Philippines is about at an end. That we will have no more fighting to do before accomplishing the subjugation of the peoples of the different islands does not follow by any means. Indeed, we are likely to have much desultory fighting, for many of the tribes, especially on the southern islands, are most wild and warlike, and though they are for the most part armed with nothing but bolos, most effective cutting weapons and in the use of which they are much skilled, warfare with them and in the dense jungles will not be free from danger to our troops, for despite our firearms of long range they may, under the cover of the almost impenetrable jungle in which they are at home, time and time again succeed in getting within striking distance of our troops. Spanish soldiers often fell a prey to bolo men, indeed, Spaniards never made any headway of moment in the southern islands, and our soldiers will have need of the constant exercise of all their superior alertness to escape the dangers, the dexterously used bolo knife, to which Spaniards often fell a prey.

FROM his standpoint and that of the Administration, whose orders he obeys, General Otis is quite right in refusing to enter into any treaty with the Filipinos, for we have steadfastly acted on the assumption that the Filipinos had no government entitled to recognition, that the Tagals were not a sovereign people but rebels, and there being no sovereign state in our estimation there is of course nothing to negotiate a treaty with. Acting on this theory all that General Otis can do is to offer to the Tagals in arms terms of surrender. And the terms he has to offer are unconditional surrender; the only answer he has to make to the Tagal envoys is unconditional surrender. These envoys are reported to speak with the authority of and for Aguinaldo, and there is every reason to believe such report, though the rumor comes through the Filipino junta in London that Aguinaldo has not authorized any negotiations, that the envoys speak only on behalf of General Luna, who is disgruntled, in disagreement with Aguinaldo and seeks to surrender his army in the hope of thereby gaining some personal advancement at the hands of the Americans, but that no other of the Tagal leaders will follow his example.

HERE is a scrap from a letter of Private Buchanan, of Colonel Funston's famous Kansas regiment, worthy of copying as showing the sterling stuff of which our volunteers are made, and that we doubt not depicts the thoughts of many of our citizen soldiers in the Philippines:

"The health of the boys is fairly good, but the feeling is general among them that they are not doing the kind of service for which they volunteered. That they will stand by their guns and do their duty like men, without grumbling, so long as they wear Uncle Sam's uniform, and until they die or are honorably discharged, goes without saying. But that does not hinder them feeling—and quietly saying—that under the terms of their enlistment they ought now to be relieved."

LAST Friday week the New York Legislature adjourned amidst a furore of excitement. The people had triumphed over the corporations. The Ford Franchise Tax bill had passed, the insidious influences of money, the commands of the party bosses,

servants of the corporations, had not availed to defeat it, but been swept to one side by the rising wave of popular demand that the bill be passed, that corporations should be taxed as other people, that the value of their franchises should not be longer exempted from taxation. As this demand rose in volume, as the voice of the people made itself heard, as legislators caught the sound coming up from the ground in ever increasing volume, the sound not of the prayers, the humble petitions of their constituents, but the sound of imperative demands, almost querulous commands, the opposition marshalled by the corporations to the franchise tax bill, sufficient to kill the measure by indefinitely postponing it, and behind which the corporate interests rested in fancied security, melted away, the bill was passed.

Of course, a tax on the value of franchises enjoyed by corporations must finally fall on the holders of the securities, for the tax being paid out of and reducing the net earnings must of necessity diminish the fund available for distribution as dividends. So this franchise tax amounts to an indirect income tax on the security holders, it reaches those who have been in the habit of evading their just share of the costs of state and municipal government by swearing off their taxes on personal property. It is true that this franchise tax will not make the possessors of stocks and bonds, of securities of corporations enjoying valuable public franchises, pay their full share of the costs of state and local government, indeed it will only take from such security holders as a tax from one-third to one-fourth as much as the franchises they enjoy give them the right or at least the power to tax the people, it only amounts to a taxing back and on behalf of the people of one dollar where they give three, but still it is a step in the direction of an equitable distribution of taxation and as such it was opposed.

ONLY in the last hours of the Legislature was this tax bill passed. Earlier in the session it seemed that the measure was on the point of being passed, but Governor Roosevelt, wittingly or unwittingly, supplied to the corporations the very assistance, the very fulcrum they had need of to accomplish a postponement of the measure and which they used to the full. He sent a special message to the Legislature expressing his hearty approval of the general principle which the Ford bill was designed to carry out, but recommending the appointment of a special legislative commission to take under consideration the whole question of taxation, for in only this way, he said, after the due deliberation that such a commission could alone give, could a tax measure be evolved that would be free from crudities and inequalities.

It looked very much as if the Governor at the behest of Platt, acting in behalf of the corporations, was doing his best to accomplish the defeat of this tax measure without saying so; looked as if he was trying his best to ride two horses, trying to serve the corporations by indirectly defeating the franchise tax bill and at the same time win the applause of the people by urging the justice of such a tax. Thus might be won the financial support of the corporations and at the same time the votes of the multitude and thus political ambitions be furthered. It is a role that many politicians have striven to play and some have played with signal success, no one more so than the present incumbent of the White House.

But it may be that in this thought we do Governor Roosevelt injustice. It may be that he was beguiled into making himself a tool of the corporate interests, that he did not send his message to the Legislature and recommending the appointment of a tax commission with the purpose of defeating all measures for taxing corporations upon the value of their franchises, that he did not anticipate that the effect of that message would be to serve the corporations. At any rate he would like us so to believe, like us to believe that as soon as he discovered that the effect of his message and attitude was not the furtherance of his expressed desire for the building of an equitable system of taxa-

tion, but likely to be the defeat of all legislation tending to the equalization of the burdens of taxation he at once set himself to undo the damage he had done.

We are unkind enough to suggest that the same influences that led to the breaking up of the opposition to franchise taxation in the Legislature may not have been without effect in bringing about this change of the Governor. The rising popular tide, a feeling that it would be ruin to one's chances for political preferment to trifle with the demands of an aroused people, that the friendship of corporations and people could not both be held, that the enmity of the corporations was a lesser evil than the opposition of the great common people may have served to wash the cobwebs from his eyes. But be this as it may, the Governor threw aside the restraining bands of the Platt machine, sent a special message of urgency to the Legislature calling for the immediate passage of the Ford franchise tax bill as it was that, crude step in the direction of equalizing taxation though it might be, or nothing and thus encouraged, fearing more the wrath of an outraged people than the enmity of the party machine when bereft of the sustaining support of the Governor, the Legislature broke away from the Platt machine, and while the corporate interests stood aghast at the collapse of the opposition they had so carefully marshalled, the bill went through.

"HISTORY," reads a special dispatch of Friday week, from Albany to the New York *Herald*, and describing the final struggle over the franchise tax bill, "was made before the New York Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day. On law making a new era dawned. Business and politics refused to mix. Political 'pull' and bribery failed to prevent legislation that was only opposed by corporations and favored by public sentiment. Political 'pull' and bribery failed to pass legislation desired by corporations and condemned by the public."

And then it continues:

"Theodore Roosevelt did it, shutting his eyes to the next state convention and looking only to the work immediately before him. On the last day of the session the Assembly was completely kept away from the control of political 'pull' and corporations' control, and apparently to the astonishment even of itself, passed the Ford franchise tax bill by a vote of 104 to 38.

"This action was taken in defiance of orders and threats from the Republican state organization. It was taken notwithstanding the fact that bribery stalked around in broad daylight.

"Any member who would have sold his vote to-day, in the face of public opinion and the Governor's efforts, could have retired with a very snug fortune, for as a matter of fact, arrayed against the Ford bill were every steam railroad in the state, every street railway, every gas company, every telegraph company and the Bell Telephone Company with all its branches."

And the New York *Tribune* in apparently great ignorant bliss that this tax bill is a far step in the direction of Henry Georgeism, that it so rabidly opposed a few years ago as legal robbery, editorially remarks:

"Governor Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for forcing the Ford franchise tax bill through the Assembly in the closing hours of the session. If he had not come to the rescue it is perfectly evident that the policy of killing by procrastination would have prevailed. The plan was carefully laid and followed with determination, and only abandoned when the Governor had forced the obstructionists where they had to permit and even assist the passage of the bill, or else openly confess themselves champions of the corporations which enjoy the possession of valuable property as a gift from the public, while paying no taxes on this asset, which is the chief element of their earning capacity."

THIS Ford bill provides that the value of franchises enjoyed by corporations given the right to lay tracks and conduits, string wires and erect elevated railroad structures on the public streets, in short, exclusive rights to use the public streets for private profit shall be assessed and taxed as real estate. Of course it is this exclusive right to the use of the streets for special pur-

poses and conferred by franchise that gives value to franchises. In other words, the value is a monopoly value, a value conferred by the people, and of right belonging to the people in its entirety. Yet great is the outcry when the people propose to tax a minor part of this value away, take back a minor part of the value they themselves have given.

It may here be stated that the Ford bill only reaches those corporations enjoying franchises under which they occupy and use the streets and public highways. Consequently it does not affect the ordinary steam railroads save so far as their tracks are laid on the public streets. Then they will be taxed under the Ford bill upon the value of the grant which gives them the right to occupy such street or streets. But the corporations principally affected by this bill are the street and elevated railway companies, the gas and steam heating companies, the telegraph and telephone companies that have the use of the streets either for the laying and operation of surface tracks, the erection of elevated structures, the stringing of wires or the burying of conduits. Upon the value of all such rights to the use of the streets they shall be taxed, taxed at the same rate as real estate.

Now a franchise is what? *It is a right conferred upon some individual or corporation to levy an indirect tax on the public in return for the rendering of some service.* Now if this right is not an exclusive one but is a right attainable by all it can have no great value. But in the very nature of things such rights are often exclusive. Thus the grant to one corporation of the right to build and operate a street railway on any street must almost inevitably exclude all others from such right. And then the corporation with the franchise monopolizes the street for a certain use and in the enjoyment of that monopoly the franchise secures it. And then such franchise may take on great value. Now we have said a franchise is a right conferred upon a corporation to levy an indirect tax on the public in return for the rendering of some service. Here the indirect tax is in the shape of car fares, the service the carrying of passengers.

Now a tax is not burdensome when no more is taken from the people than is returned to them and which gives to each tax payer the value of that which he pays. Therefore if the street road enjoying a franchise, the right to tax the people, taxes them in the shape of fares no more than enough to pay for the services rendered, pay the costs of operation and a reasonable interest on the capital invested there is no injustice, no abuse of franchise, nothing of which to complain. But if the street road tax them more, tax them more than sufficient to pay the costs of the service rendered and interest on the actual investment of capital, tax them to pay interest on fictitious capital, to enrich men who give nothing in return then it is taxing the people not for services rendered but for the use of their own streets, for the use of a franchise they have given. And this is abuse, this is injustice.

Yet nearly all such roads do this. The fact that they tax the people in shape of fares sufficient to pay interest upon much more than the value of their plant, much more than the value of their power houses and tracks and cars after paying all operating expenses is evidence of this. And as securities are valued on the stock exchanges by their earning power, securities representing no investment of actual capital are often valued and sold at high figures. Their value is the value of the franchise. Now of right this whole value belongs to the people. In the first place it should not be taken from them. In other words fares should be so regulated that just enough would be collected from the people to pay expenses and fair interest on the capital actually invested. But being taken it is right that the people should take it back, take back what is theirs; in other words tax from the corporations everything they earn by the enjoyment of public franchises over and above a sum sufficient to cover expenditures and interest on actual capital.

But this will never be done. In fact it is a practical impossibility. The truth is the people will never come into their own until there is municipal ownership of all such franchises. It is a great mistake for the people to surrender to anyone the right to tax them and if they do they must prepare to suffer from the abuse of such right, suffer injustice of taxation, suffer an undue taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. It may be said that the right to collect car fares is not a tax, that the people do not have to pay it. But the same can be said with equal reason of any indirect tax. And be it remembered that tribute to street railway companies in the shape of unduly high fares is an indirect tax the people cannot escape unless they forego a certain use of their own streets. Municipal ownership is the only protection against such taxation.

BUT until we can have municipal ownership it is right that corporations enjoying public franchises should be taxed upon the value of those franchises. As we have said they should be taxed to the amount of the full earnings made because of the enjoyment of such franchises over and above a sum sufficient to cover expenditures and interest on actual capital, for such franchises were not granted that they might be made an instrument to abuse and oppress the people, but that those upon whom certain rights were conferred should serve the people and confer as great value upon the people as they take from them. But the present proposal in New York falls far short of this. The proposition is to tax the value of franchises, a value that rightfully all belongs to the people, at real estate rates. And this real estate rate in New York city is now $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it is expected this new tax measure, if it stands, will reduce the tax to 2 per cent., while upon the market value of the franchises perhaps an average of 5 to 6 per cent. is paid. So it is apparent that the Ford tax will tax corporations upon the value of their franchises only from one-half to one-third as much as those corporations, by virtue of such franchises, tax the people.

THE method of appraising the value of franchises is very simple. The market value of all the stocks and bonds of any designated company is taken in the aggregate. From that aggregate is deducted the value of all the property real and personal held by the company. If there is any balance, an excess in the value of the securities over the value of all the tangible property it is evident that such value must be value represented by something intangible, by some privilege, right of value, in other words the franchise. So the excess of the market value of the securities of any corporation enjoying a public franchise over the value of all its tangible property is the value of the franchise subject under the Ford bill to taxation at real estate rates. The real estate held by corporations is supposed to be taxed under present law.

The only possible ground for contesting the fairness and equity of this tax that we can see is that these franchises now so valuable cost much money, that the legal expenses contingent to the organization of companies and obtaining the franchises were great and that it is unjust to tax the companies on actual capital spent as bribe moneys just as if such capital were fictitious, with value dependent wholly upon a franchise gratuitously conferred by the public. A pretty spectacle would the corporate lawyers make in court pleading for a reduction of taxation on the ground that a franchise was not gratuitously conferred, that much good money was expended in getting it through town council or board of aldermen.

OF COURSE it is to be expected that legislation as far reaching as the Ford franchise tax and so effecting the interests of the moneyed classes will be contested in the courts. Doubtless the constitutionality of such tax will be questioned. On what

grounds, the corporate lawyers only know, but that they can trump up some kind of a case that may result in tying up the law in the courts for a year or two is certain. And though the justice of such tax is very evident it is far from certain that the courts will not regard it from the cramped point of view of the moneyed classes and declare the law void as in contravention of the state constitution. Still the people are being awakened to the injustice of the present system of taxation, and discussion of such measures as this Ford franchise tax bill must educate them to this injustice and lead to a growing demand for tax reform, a demand that, whatever may be the fate of the Ford bill before the courts, must bear fruit, not only in New York but all her sister states. And as this discussion goes on men will see that the remedy for the injustice lies deeper than a tax on franchises, that the root of the evil lies in the people parting with valuable public franchises, parting with what is a taxing power, and that the remedy lies in repossessing themselves of the taxing powers they have given away to corporations and for which few corporations render full value in return; in short, lies in municipal ownership of municipal franchises.

Senator Ford, of the New York Legislature, author of the franchise tax bill that has raised all the hubbub and a Republican, recognizes this. "It is my opinion," he said at a banquet in New York City after the adjournment of the Legislature, "that we should repossess ourselves of all the great municipal privileges, such as gas works, electric light works and telephone lines. This city should own every street railway within its borders. All the vast revenues of these big corporations should belong to the public and should go into the public treasury, instead of the pockets of a few individuals. I want to see this city reach the proud position of Glasgow, Scotland. The system we have of permitting this use of franchises which belong to the public is simply robbery of the people for the benefit of a few stockholders in corporations."

And this is all very true, yet a few years ago advocacy of such doctrine was almost universally denounced as legal robbery and the advocates of municipal ownership derided as dangerous cranks. Now they win applause. We may here add that in those great cities as Chicago and Detroit, which have possessed themselves of municipal electric lighting plants, the cost of lighting is materially less than in those cities that, having given away lighting franchises, buy their light of corporations.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH, counsel of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, of New York, sets up a peculiar plea for exemption from taxation under the Ford bill. "Our franchise" he says "was paid for, and there was an actual contractual relation between us and the Legislature. In a word, the franchise was granted in exchange for things which we agreed to do, and these things we did most religiously. We were required, among other things, to extend our lines in a northern direction to what was then a barren wilderness, and for ten years we ran that part of our system at a loss. It will be seen, therefore, that we paid a good price for our franchise, and, having paid for it, the franchise is now our property." And therefore the state has no right to tax it. But suppose owners of real estate set up the same plea? Suppose the owner of a lot should say I paid a good price for this lot, having paid for it it is now my property and you have no right to tax it? Suppose, having erected a building on this lot, he should say, I paid a good price for my building, having paid for the building it is my property and you must not tax it. What weight would such a plea have with the courts? None; yet a similar plea when offered in behalf of the corporations is expected to have weight with them.

But, after all, even this hollow plea is quite baseless. While the road earned no money upon a portion of its line that it was obligated to operate under its franchise it was earning profits on

other portions and under rights conferred by its franchise. If in the aggregate it earned no more than enough to pay operating expenses and interest on those securities representing actual investment of capital, representing track and plant, and the market value of its securities was not in excess of the value of its tangible property, then the franchise would not be assessed as having any taxable value and the road would pay no tax on franchise. Only as the franchise became valuable, only as the franchise enabled the company to earn more than fair interest on investment, tax more from the people in fares than it returned to them in services, would the road be required to pay a tax upon its franchise.

IT IS said that the appetite of the investing public for the securities of newly organized trusts is quite satiated, that securities of such combines cannot be floated with the same great ease as a few weeks ago, that it is not so easy to unload industrial plants upon the public at fictitious values by organizing them into great corporations and issuing a lot of securities to double the value or more of the properties taken into the corporations. At these securities the public do not bite with the same alacrity as they did a while ago when the speculative craze was at the full and stock exchange quotations were buoyant.

But none the less the organization of great trusts, the formation of gigantic combinations, the smothering out of competition goes on to the great alarm of those who have been brought up imbued with the belief that competition is the life of trade, the mother of industry and enterprise. And this is the theory of the English doctrinaires so unreservedly accepted by the teachers of economic thought in America, upon which all reasoning opposition to socialism, all opposition above mere abuse and ridicule has been based. Socialism, it is said, would destroy individuality, take away the incentives to industry and enterprise, stop progress. But modern day socialism does not look to the destruction of the individuality of men, it looks to the preservation of such individuality, it teaches the doctrine of to everyone according to his deserts from everyone according to his means, it aims to secure an equality of opportunity to all men, to secure a distribution of wealth so that every man will be rewarded according to his deserts. And this doctrine of socialism, the doctrine that leads to public ownership of public franchises, leads to municipal ownership of electric and gas lighting plants, water works, street railways, telephones; leads to the nationalization of our railroads and telegraphs and of such natural monopolies as under private ownership are being abused, made the instruments of extorting tribute from the people with no value given in return is making progress. And the formation of great trusts and combinations is teaching this doctrine, giving stimulus to the demand for its practical application, the demand for public ownership. And as this is seen not only by unbending disciples of the doctrine of competition, but by profiteers from special privileges there is grave alarm.

Those who are growing rich from the enjoyment of public franchises, the use of public franchises for private profit and who see this feel that the rage for combination, as profitable as it may be, has gone far enough, that it is not safe to let it go farther, that to push it farther will upset their apple carts, lead to the people repossessing themselves of the public franchises that are now the sources of great private profit. And feeling this they sound a note of protest. They strive to recall the multitude to their allegiance to the competitive system, an allegiance they are renouncing with the smothering of such competitive system in gigantic trusts. They see that if such trusts be allowed to grow the competitive system is doomed, and that when it is doomed the socialistic system will take its place, that from great corporate trusts managed for the benefit of the few it is but one short step to one great national trust managed for the benefit of all the people. Thus says the *New York Tribune*:

"The capitalist and captain of industry in these later days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the socialist are sound. After some centuries of adherence to the principle that individual competition brings the best results and the greatest progress for the individual and for society, suddenly many thousand employers and capitalists rush out of business, give up the positions they occupy and the plants they own in order to avoid competition and set themselves to prove that society can be best and most cheaply served, and the workers and managers from highest to lowest can get better returns, if all productive work in each branch is performed by a single centralized body controlling prices and wages at pleasure, abolishing agents and middlemen, restrained by no competition and responsible only to society as a whole. If this theory is true, does it not follow as a matter of course that society as a whole might better take possession of the plants and control the business, and absorb for itself the profits of production or the gains by cheapening production, at its pleasure?

"If the modern combination proves that competition is no longer a benefit, but a curse; that individual struggling for success is no longer needed to evolve the best inventions and devices and bring them into use; that the monster corporation can work more cheaply and at the same time more wisely and ably in handling many establishments of different kinds, far apart and under different circumstances, than the individual owners who have created them; that it can prevent the frequent stoppage of the weaker works while the stronger continue to thrive; that society no longer needs any defence against monopoly, because the monopoly must always cheapen in order to enlarge business, and that workers, consumers and employers will all gain by elimination of competition, then, indeed, the Socialist has only to demand the logical completion of the journey. There will be no sense in leaving the big corporations to blunder along, sometimes losing and sometimes hurting society by unwisdom, when society itself can appropriate their plants, direct their labor, make and bear its own blunders and pocket its own gains."

They whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

REALIZING that the factional strife in Pennsylvania endangers Republican success the Quay machine fixes upon the dashing cavalry soldier, General Gregg, a man of exceptional probity of character and free from taint, as candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and thereby spikes the guns of the opposition. With the Quay men shouting Gregg, there remains nothing for the anti-Quay leaders but to say Amen. And this they have done with a will, sought to out shout the Quay machine, and take the credit for nominating such an excellent man to themselves. Needless to say if the Quay machine were convinced of its ability to carry the state, it would, controlling the State Convention, nominate one of its own dependents for State Treasurer. But, fearing that to do so would lead to Republican defeat, they turn to General Gregg. All of which moves a contemporary to remark that "when the devil fell sick the devil a saint would be."

If present indications are fulfilled and the Republican State Convention nominates General Gregg for State Treasurer there can be no division in Republican ranks over the state ticket. Both factions will have to support it. And this will seriously handicap the anti-Quay Republicans in the legislative fight, in the struggle to elect legislators pledged to vote against Quay, for the anti-Quay legislative candidates will be without the strength and support that the canvass for a state ticket brings. In short, it will make it necessary for the anti-Quay campaign to be conducted on an individual basis in each legislative district. And this must prove a source of weakness, for no one can make such a campaign with the same force and effect as would be possible if it could be united with a general canvass for a state ticket and there was not so much personal appeal about it.

Thus it is that Mr. Quay must be credited with a very shrewd move. The nomination of General Gregg for State Treasurer will be the practical doom of Wanamakerism in the state, take the backbone out of the canvas of the anti-Quayites for

the control of the Legislature, practically assure the triumph of Quay in the Legislative fights and his return to the United States Senate with unquestioned credentials. The credentials he now holds as the gift of the Governor are most dubious but in spite of all precedents adverse to their acceptance it seems likely that the Senate moved by partisan rather than judicial reasons, will vote to accept them and the Governor's appointment as entitling Mr. Quay to a seat in the Senate. If the Senate so decides doubtless the Governors of Delaware, California and Utah will follow the suit of Governor Stone and each appoint a Senator to the vacancy from each of their respective states, vacancies that the Legislatures refused to fill, the majority in each preferring a vacancy to the election of any of the candidates named.

There is only one way to defeat Mr. Quay, crush Quayism, destroy the power of bossism and the sway of corporations in Pennsylvania politics and that is by working outside of the Republican party. If Mr. Wanamaker would work effectively he must step outside.

A CALL FROM GEORGIA POPULISTS.

PURSUANT to call of General William Philips, national organizer for the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, the National Reform Press Association of Georgia met in Atlanta on Tuesday, April 25th. General Philips explained that his purpose in calling the meeting was to secure the active support of the reform press in the work of effecting a thorough organization of Populists such as would pave the way to success in 1900. Mr. Wharton Barker attended the meeting and showed in a manner convincing to those present that if the Populists would stand together in the middle of the road, show that they were in earnest and in the fight to win they would gather such accretions of strength as would assure to them success in 1900.

From the ranks of labor, of independent Americans, naturalized no less than native born, who despise toadyism to Britain and the money great, who are denied the full enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, will come these accretions to the Peoples party, accretions that will make it irresistible, if only the party by devotion to principle, by exhibit of its ability to stand upright and free from the evil influences in American politics, exhibit of its ability to master the great questions that perplex the American people, stand together and present an unbroken and aggressive front to the two old parties, lead effectively and with success, may prove itself worthy of such support. By readiness of resource, cool judgment and direction exhibited in the conduct of the campaign, it must show that its effectiveness is not imperilled by the indecision of the novice; by exhibit, not alone of earnestness and determination, but of an ability to stand, act and work together in unison and therefore with such effectiveness as to give assurance to those in the ranks of labor, those independent Americans who are denied the full enjoyment of the fruits of their toil, denied that which is the rightful heritage of the American citizen, who are disgusted with the toadyism of the two old parties to the money great that if they will follow the Peoples party it will lead them to victory, restore to them their heritage, the Peoples party can alone gain such support, the support that will bring it victory.

If the Peoples party cannot show this it will fail to show itself deserving of such support; to give it such support would be a waste. But of such support the Peoples party can show itself deserving, such support it can gain, with such support it cannot fail to win. To show that it is deserving of such support, to pave the way to victory, the Populists of Georgia have resolved to do their part. They enter the fight not to record a mere protest against wrong but to win and supplant wrong with right, give to the people their heritage. Such was the resolution with which the Populist editors left the meeting of the Georgia Reform

Press Association of a week ago. They raise the rallying cry: Follow on to victory! Let it be taken up along the line.

With renewed hope and strength, the strength that comes of a righteous cause, the enthusiasm and vigor that comes of the promise of victory, they return to the fray. Not to take up a contest of despair, not with the anguish of impending disaster to a cause dearer than life, the preservation of a government of, by and for the people upon American soil do they return to their homes, not alone with the stoical determination to die fighting for a just cause rather than surrender but with the hope and renewed strength that comes of hope that their efforts for humanity will be crowned with success, not in some distant future but in the campaign of 1900.

"This meeting of the press association" reads the official report of the president and secretary, "was one of the most important held in some time and announces to the nation that Georgia Populists take the lead in the fight for reform and will win in 1900. Organization is to be the watchword, and will be pushed in every precinct and county in the state."

The spirit which pervades Georgia Populists, the spirit with which they throw themselves into the fray and the spirit which leads to victory is well exemplified by the following lines taken from the *Jackson Economist*, which we quote with some little hesitancy born of personal delicacy, but impelled by the faith that the spirit of earnest hopefulness breathed therein cannot fail to be contagious and that the dissemination of such lines of hope cannot fail to further the cause of Populism. These lines were penned by the editor of the *Economist*, A. G. Lamar, after his return from the recent meeting of the Press Association at Atlanta, and under the inspiration of that meeting.

"The Reform Press Association with a number of the leading Populists of the state met in Atlanta, Tuesday. The meeting was very harmonious and a unit on all matters discussed. The association unanimously endorsed the address issued to the Populists of Georgia and which we publish this week.

"The most notable incident of the meeting was the presence of Hon. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, the Peoples party candidate for the presidency in 1900.

"His presence was a great inspiration to the association and had a wonderful effect in strengthening our enthusiasm and determination to press on in the fight for the cause of humanity. His talk to the association on the great issues that are to be decided next year was worth going hundreds of miles to hear.

"Mr. Barker is a wonderful man and stands head and shoulders above any other at the present day in his thorough understanding of all the great economic questions that must be solved. He has no equal as a writer, and his paper, *THE AMERICAN*, should be read by every man who is honestly seeking after truth. Mr. Barker has the confidence and respect of all the great thinkers of the United States and will develop a tremendous following with all the labor elements of the country.

"If Georgia is thoroughly organized there will be no doubt as to his getting the electoral vote of the state. The same can be said of Alabama and other southern states. All that is necessary is to organize and get the masses of the people to thinking. The people want something real and are tired of the broken promises of the two old parties. The people of the North and West have a duty to perform in this work, and if they perform it, the South will do hers in 1900 and Mr. Barker will be triumphantly elected President. He is the man for the place, the man of the hour, and Georgia Populists are for him and are in the fight to win."

ADDRESS

To the Populists of Georgia and the Nation.

The following address, issued by the Executive Committee of the Peoples party of Georgia, at its meeting held in Atlanta on April 11th, was adopted by the Reform Press Association as its address to the state and nation:

"To the Populists of Georgia:

"You are to be congratulated on your devotion to the cause of

a government of, for and by the people. From all parts of the United States come the glad tidings of an uprising of the Populists and of a reorganization, buckling on their armors for the conflict of 1900 between the masses of the people and the money powers who are making industrial slaves of the producers of our land for all time to come.

" Georgians, we are on the brink of a political volcano, that had its conception in the two old parties, the fumes of which will be forever a stench in the nostrils of all liberty-loving Americans. Its lava will be the clods and shackles of the subjugation of our people to Shylock's greed, and the money power will be crowned lord of all; the voice of the poor silenced on all questions of government and law under which we are to live.

" In many of the states they have already disfranchised a large number of citizens, and in all southern states by fraud and intimidation they have set aside the will of the people, and made our elections a farce, a machine to place men in office who are the tools of the corporation scheming politicians, lawful (so called) robbers and tax gatherers.

" For the past thirty years the two old parties have alternated in power and possession of the government in its legislative, judicial and administrative capacity. In place of legislating for the masses they have legislated for the classes, and have made millionaires of the few and paupers, renters and tenants of the many. Under their administration 60 per cent. of the homes of our people have been swept from under them. Yes, in Georgia about 80 per cent. of our people have no place to call their own.

" Without homes, without opportunities there can be no patriotism, no love of country, no bright future for the rising generation.

" But they did not stop at that. They have turned a deaf ear to the cries of the oppressed; crushed the life and energy out of the mediocracy, and established a plutocracy to rule at will, who toil not neither do they spin, gathering where they soweth not and reaping the fruits of others' fields, pressing the people with such taxation as was never known in a republican government.

" The Democratic party aided the Republican party in demonetizing silver in 1873. For sixteen years the Democratic party held the national House of Representatives, and during that time they killed twenty free silver bills. They had complete control of the Senate for four years, and killed thirteen free silver bills. They have killed and aided the Republicans to kill seventy-two Free Silver bills.

" In 1893 the Democratic party defeated free silver in their own party—100 yeas, 115 nays.

" While the Democratic party had the President, Senate and House, they defeated every free silver measure presented, and during that time they issued \$260,000,000 interest bearing bonds in time of peace.

" The Representatives of Georgia voted directly or indirectly to pay our national debt in gold, and to-day the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia is a goldbug, and made the race for United States Senator against Crisp on that platform, and that same committee are now whooping up W. J. Bryan—on a cold trail—for President in 1900 on a free silver issue in order to deceive the people, who they betrayed when in power. Let no excuses be received, a President is not bigger than his party.

" To vote or to fuse with this party or the Republican party means your endorsement of their acts and doings, among which are these:

" Their unfilled promises; the low prices of the product of the fields and factories; an approval of the heavy burdens piled on the laboring classes; the shrinkage in values; the stagnation in business; the enthroning of nabobs; the making of industrial slaves of our children; the establishment of the gold standard; the scarcity of money; the adoption of court made law, and the rule of trusts and combines forever—all of which is protected by an increased standing army, under the plea of protecting the national flag in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, over a people, three-fourths of whom are anxious to pull it down.

" In Georgia this democracy has ruled supreme since the days of R. B. Bullock. They have made, enforced and executed our laws in every militia district, county and state, and what is our condition to-day? Eighty per cent. of our people are tenants, and the office holders are drawing the same pay as they did in 1877.

" Our great staple sells at five cents per pound and the producers are without food and clothes. The railroads and banks making more money than ever before. Our people heavier taxed than at any time in the history of the state, and less to pay with.

Every day for the past ten years the sun has set upon us poorer and poorer in Georgia.

At last our 'old-fashioned democratic Governor' asked the legislature to reduce the burden of taxation by taking from them that had nothing (the poor children) and give it to them that did have, and they did it.

Then the railroads blew their whistles and the banks their horns and the play was over with democracy in Georgia for financial reform.

" Now, Populist comrades and citizens of Georgia, are we worthy sons of noble sires? Where is the spirit of Washington, Marion and Putnam? Will it sleep forever, or will it again kindle that love of country, home and family in our breasts as was in our fathers; will we be men of steel and nerve our arms to steady blows against these usurpers of our liberties—these would-be taskmasters—until we regain the freedom bought with the blood of our ancestors?

" In this great Populist party we have the promise of a better government. We recognize the fact that all men are born free and equal before the law. That the ballot is a defense of our liberties, and a heritage of the poor as well as the rich, and should not be abridged.

" We stand for fair and honest elections, without intimidations or undue influences.

" We are the founders and only advocates—as a party—of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, with the issuing of United States treasury notes, so as to keep the circulating medium up to at least \$50.00 per capita. That all money is fiat and shall be issued and controlled by the government and not by individuals or corporations.

" We believe that cheap money controlled by the government is the greatest blessing to the people—it makes better prices and insures prosperity.

" We are unalterably opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds and forcing the people to pay usury to the favored few.

" We favor government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, which can be operated as successfully as the post-office system.

" We are opposed to court-made law.

" We favor the Initiative and Referendum, which merely means that the people have the right to vote on all laws which govern them.

" We most heartily endorse the action of the Cincinnati convention in nominating the Hon. Wharton Barker for President, and the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President, as candidates of the Peoples party in 1900.

" We approve of the appointment of that grand old Roman, General William Philips, as National Organizer for Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

" We urge all Populists to organize precinct clubs in every militia district and county in the state and report the same to our State Chairman, Dr. S. J. McKnight, Dalton, Ga., who will be glad to aid you in the good work of organization, that we may gain a glorious victory in 1900.

W. L. PEEK,
A. H. TALLEY,
W. W. WILSON,

BEN. MILLIKEN,
H. P. BLOUNT,

Committee.

THE UPWARD TREND OF PRICES.

OUR quarterly exhibit of index numbers, appended hereto, shows that during the quarter ending April 1st, last, the general level of prices rose by nearly 4½ per cent. And it is to be noted that this rise was but a continuance of that upward trend of prices that has been most marked since mid-summer 1897, when, indeed, prices were at a lower ebb than at any time since the discoveries of gold in California and Australia and the expansion of the world's stock of money consequent thereon. Of course the level of prices at a low ebb means the supply of money and upon which prices float is at a low ebb. And as prices float upon the supply of money they naturally fluctuate up and down with the flow and ebbing of the currency tide. As that tide rises, prices rise, as it falls, prices fall. If, then, we would keep prices stable we must keep adding just enough currency to our store to at all times maintain the level.

And this level is subject to decrection from two causes; one as if by absorption or evaporation, the loss of money involved in its use, its disappearance from circulation, and one the enlarging of the surface over which this currency tide must spread, in other words the growth of population, trade and the demands for money. Consequently we must keep adding enough money not only to make good losses but to meet the growing demands. Only by so doing can we keep the currency tide level and prices stable. If we fail to do this prices will fall, if we add more than enough to do this, prices will rise.

Such is the general law of currency and prices but a law to which we do not bind our action with the inevitable result that we subject ourselves to all the evils of a currency of fluctuating value. And yet so blinded are we by the glitter of gold, and our habit of measuring all things in it, that like the sun-worshipper who holds it axiomatic that the world stand still and the sun do move, we persist in saying that the value of gold is unchangeable, that all changes in the relative value of gold and commodities are of necessity due to changes in the value of the commodities and flatter ourselves that our currency is stable, that we are not subject to the evils of a currency of fluctuating value, all because our currency is at a par with gold. And yet if we would but stop to think we would see the value of our currency was fluctuating constantly, for what is the value of our currency if it is not its purchasing power and we all know this changes from day to day, goes up and down with prices. And it is to our interest that we should stop and think for failures go up and down inversely to the fluctuations in prices. If we would lower the commercial death rate, reduce the failures in life, the shattering of hopes and happiness we must stop and think and then apply the remedy by observing the law of currency and prices in supplying ourselves with money.

It is by the aid of index numbers that we measure the extent of the ups and downs of prices and show the fluctuations in the purchasing power of money, and such index numbers furnish the key for regulating the supply of money so as to keep the currency tide level and prevent disastrous fluctuations in prices if we only would avail of it. By such index numbers we can tell just when the purchasing power of money rises, when falls; we can tell to a point the extent of the rise or the fall, a rise or a fall that changes the reading of all money contracts, a rise that robs debtors, a fall that defrauds creditors and should be guarded against. And we add can be guarded against by regulating the supply of money so as to keep the currency tide level. What we have to do to keep prices stable is to increase the supply of money when the index number shows that prices are falling, decrease the rate of supply when the index number shows that prices are rising, for with an increase or decrease in the currency tide, a tide that we can regulate at will if we will free ourselves from the gold fetish, prices will rise and fall. The peoples of some of the great nations of antiquity freed themselves from this fetish. Why should not we who flatter ourselves that we are much more advanced? Alexander Del Mar, greatest of authorities on the history of the world's coinage and moneys, says: ("The Science of Money" p. 190.)

"It has ever been the theme of ill-informed writers that money came to be made of gold and silver coins because gold and silver metals possessed certain intrinsic qualities, such as brilliancy, incorrodibility, portability, divisibility, reunitability, and the like. But these qualities did not prevent the Hindoos, the Chinese, the Greeks nor the Romans of the Commonwealth from voluntarily putting these metals away and using in their stead other substances for coins or monetary symbols—substances the supply of which, like baked clay, copper, or iron, was less capriciously furnished by nature, and therefore more amenable to the control of man. Indeed, it cannot be shown that either gold or silver was permanently used for money in any country of the world prior to the conquest of Spain by the Romans."

And again (p. 195).

"In the Roman Commonwealth, which was provided with

an artificial, permanent, and unalterable Measure of Value, the debtor had so little excuse, beyond his own lack of foresight or skill, for failing to meet his engagements, that the law, without working any noticeable hardship, accorded to the creditor a claim not only upon the former's property, but his person."

But we cling to the golden fetish and while we cling to it our currency tide goes up and down and prices go up and down with the movements of gold. And so do failures go up and down with the movements of gold, so are the fortunes of the individual cast upon uncertainty, perhaps made at one time by no effort, unmade at another through no fault of his own, riches at one time being poured into his lap by a rise in prices, earnings taken away at another by an unforeseen fall. And thus at all times does the speculator, he skilled in foreseeing fluctuations in prices, successful in foretelling fluctuations because, perhaps, through his control of bank credits, he is primarily responsible for such price changes, stand to gain while he who seeks to earn a livelihood by honest toil and gather accumulations by industry is ever liable to loss, liable to suffer the deprivation of the fruits of his toil. Thus are men who are employed or employ others in productive pursuits discouraged, while those who devote their energies to a hunt for riches by preying upon the fruits of other's labor are encouraged. At one time producers are encouraged by a rise in prices to extend production, borrow money to enlarge their plants, only to have their hopes blasted by a fall in prices coming on its heels, a shrinkage of profits, perhaps inability to pay interest on the borrowed money and loss of their enlarged plants, plants into which they have put their accumulated earnings as well as borrowed money, to the money lender. And so comes a centralization of the wealth of the country, the earnings of the productive many, in the hands of the speculative few.

As Alexander Del Mar says in his "Science of Money" (p. 58 et seq.): "Gold coins have become a mere commodity; trade has degenerated to a barter of services, or commodities, for gold money. The latter has fallen into the hands of, and been engrossed by, powerful syndicates, who alternately inflate prices when they sell for gold, plus an expanding private credit (their own), and depress prices when they buy for gold, plus a contracting credit. The vast and progressive populations of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States of America, who, every ten or fifteen years, are permitted to float upon the full tide of commercial activity, are compelled at alternate intervals to yield up a large portion of their profits in trade to a body of cosmopolitan financiers, 'who toil not, neither do they spin,' but who are enabled to control the markets of the world and turn its activities largely to their own advantage. These 'squeezes' are fatuously termed commercial crises, and their periods commercial cycles. Some learned Economists have even connected them with the spots on the sun!"

Since midsummer, 1897, the flow of gold has been towards our country, indeed we have imported immense quantities and we have kept the product of our own mines at home. As a result our currency tide has risen and prices have risen with it. Indeed owing to the greatly increased productivity of the gold fields and the cessation of the extraordinary demands of Russia and Japan for gold as a preliminary to getting on the gold basis the currency tide has risen and prices have advanced all over the gold using world. In the United States the money in circulation has risen, as shown by the Treasury reports, from \$1,646,000,000 on July 1, 1897, to \$1,927,000,000 on April 1st last, an increase of 17 per cent. in volume in twenty-one months. And this rise in the currency tide has been accompanied by a rise in the general level of prices of 16.6 per cent. Once during the period the rise in the currency tide was checked, indeed driven back to a lower level by the locking up of money in the Treasury following upon the war bond issue, and co-incidentally prices fell backward, for the contraction in the supply of money gave it greater value. This was in the quarter ending October 1,

1898, during which the volume of money in circulation decreased by about 2 per cent. and prices fell about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. But this loss was much more than recovered in the next quarter, unlocking of much money from the Treasury to meet deficits and imports of gold largely swelling the currency tide.

During the last quarter, January 1 to April 1, 1899, the volume of currency in circulation grew from \$1,897,301,412 to \$1,927,846,942, an increase in the three months of over \$30,000,000, or about 1.55 per cent., while the general level of prices rose by 4.42 per cent., and the liabilities of those failing in business and as given by *Bradstreet's* were but \$31,221,658, as against failures for \$38,939,230 in the immediately preceding quarter. Thus we have the usual sequence of increasing currency volume, rising prices and decreased commercial death rate. The one follows the other. A rising currency tide means rising prices and rising prices decreased failures.

The summary of index numbers which we append shows that the general purchasing power of \$88.78 on April 1st last was as great as the purchasing power of \$100 on January 1, 1891, and a glance at the last column in the table, or the general index number, will show that prices taken in the aggregate are higher to-day than they have been at any time since October 1, 1893. During the last quarter the rise in prices has been very marked

and general, being especially noteworthy in the metal group where the average rise has been nearly 30 per cent., in iron and steel it has been even more. Of the twelve groups of articles eight show a higher index number than three months ago and four a lower, though the decline in aggregate price level of the latter four has been relatively small.

Reducing prices so as to build up an index number on the basis of 1873 prices, that is taking 1873 prices as the unit or 100 with which to make comparisons and taking our own index numbers for the period 1891 to date and the index numbers given in the Senate report on prices, second session fifty-second Congress for the period 1873 to 1890 as a basis for the compilation we get the following interesting table of index numbers showing the fluctuations from year to year in prices and inversely in the purchasing power or value of our currency and also the fluctuations in the value of silver as measured by gold and by purchasing power. The second column showing the purchasing power of gold which, since 1879, has been the same thing as the purchasing power of our currency, shows the lack of fixity or stability in value of our money, shows how its value has fluctuated from year to year thus deranging all contracts made in terms of money to the detriment of creditor or debtor, usually to the detriment of debtor. It may be remarked that if our currency

THE AMERICAN'S SUMMARY OF INDEX NUMBERS,

INDICATING THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

	silver.	Breadstuffs, 6 Articles.	Live Stock, ...4...	Provisions, 24 Articles.	Hides and Leather, 4 Articles.	Raw and Man- ufd Textiles, 11 Articles.	Metals, 12 Articles.	Coal and Coke, 4 Articles.	Mineral & Veg- etable Oils, 7 Articles.	Naval Stores, 3 Articles.	Building Materials, 7 Articles.	Chemicals, 11 Articles.	Miscellaneous 7 Articles.	General Index Number, 100 Articles.
January 1, 1891	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
April 1	94.25	118.31	116.98	105.34	100.52	98.57	92.84	98.05	99.34	110.60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.96
July 1	98.21	108.90	110.38	100.40	98.26	95.60	95.22	99.89	94.76	111.61	95.24	90.69	100.56	98.28
October 1	93.42	97.94	112.49	98.09	96.62	96.25	90.10	102.10	87.18	104.41	87.88	89.35	89.03	94.71
January 1, 1892	91.02	97.17	104.35	95.08	94.13	96.15	89.01	98.19	88.82	94.19	90.86	88.31	93.93	93.12
April 1	83.83	89.45	110.13	97.96	91.60	96.20	84.02	99.77	83.17	104.42	92.81	85.64	91.31	92.87
July 1	84.51	92.58	113.53	97.56	95.28	97.50	81.99	100.02	81.42	88.57	89.53	87.03	99.53	92.85
October 1	79.76	82.77	104.88	104.24	94.32	95.89	81.93	103.46	84.38	84.17	90.02	88.04	95.82	93.60
January 1, 1893	79.52	80.59	119.68	113.45	98.47	105.41	80.24	103.94	92.10	81.24	90.57	90.05	104.70	98.42
April 1	80.	79.99	125.28	115.84	95.28	102.92	81.26	97.72	98.23	81.99	87.91	92.74	109.29	99.75
July 1	69.94	73.62	110.01	109.32	92.76	90.62	77.09	94.43	90.81	79.63	85.34	89.69	100.69	93.39
October 1	71.62	74.82	108.84	107.34	90.44	84.41	74.16	92.41	90.19	77.11	83.71	89.52	100.42	91.43
January 1, 1894	65.87	68.46	101.33	97.45	89.28	86.89	67.93	89.77	90.89	75.87	86.33	88.18	97.03	87.59
April 1	58.21	70.38	97.78	92.97	89.90	79.49	66.11	85.98	92.09	77.34	80.05	89.25	90.76	84.70
July 1	60.59	74.32	92.42	93.70	83.57	78.31	66.13	83.11	92.86	89.39	78.71	85.96	91.45	84.40
October 1	60.84	69.08	101.57	97.68	86.38	74.32	64.25	79.82	90.46	81.64	75.12	79.89	82.89	82.81
January 1, 1895	57.51	70.58	84.88	91.79	90.19	69.18	59.99	78.33	91.23	76.32	81.84	77.76	79.62	79.74
April 1	64.67	72.45	104.41	97.31	96.48	69.68	60.26	79.34	100.26	85.65	79.05	76.77	74.51	82.59
July 1	63.95	75.83	100.54	98.59	131.99	74.53	69.10	81.53	108.18	87.85	80.68	76.38	81.87	86.05
October 1	64.31	62.53	79.54	86.56	132.36	81.48	75.82	89.36	102.85	88.10	82.40	77.95	86.68	84.88
January 1, 1896	63.95	59.59	73.83	85.93	107.07	79.96	67.42	96.97	108.22	81.19	87.40	96.27	91.14	85.29
April 1	65.39	63.73	68.47	88.60	97.74	73.08	67.25	90.85	99.01	82.66	88.22	82.86	90.15	81.29
July 1	66.23	55.70	73.29	78.64	101.28	72.34	67.11	93.73	*91.67	94.28	85.67	81.70	82.11	†78.81
October 1	63.50	59.94	69.23	79.16	95.12	77.88	64.83	90.95	*89.66	91.42	82.38	79.21	82.92	†78.84
January 1, 1897	62.16	68.46	77.32	82.63	108.92	75.41	62.69	89.59	*85.07	90.99	86.76	77.64	84.43	†79.95
April 1	59.52	64.25	83.94	84.15	111.49	73.58	60.66	84.85	*86.63	91.27	78.21	80.69	80.84	†79.38
July 1	57.60	61.60	75.86	78.62	106.07	74.09	59.10	85.12	*83.51	86.06	78.25	76.67	79.79	†76.33
October 1	52.69	71.88	82.45	90.21	116.09	74.99	61.16	105.79	*81.83	92.81	79.18	82.49	85.91	†82.88
January 1, 1898	55.09	74.87	81.32	86.82	116.56	73.77	59.30	102.86	*81.08	88.21	82.85	84.90	86.61	†82.10
April 1	53.29	76.42	86.87	90.	115.79	74.65	59.84	100.24	*88.96	88.59	88.75	84.38	87.67	†88.70
July 1	56.65	70.39	87.39	90.14	118.41	82.80	61.88	93.49	*89.72	80.82	84.27	86.10	89.35	†84.63
October 1	58.56	66.99	86.26	89.65	104.03	81.51	62.86	97.44	*91.23	82.27	84.93	86.33	86.05	†88.59
January 1, 1899	56.65	76.80	88.28	91.42	102.79	81.26	64.79	93.91	*94.85	96.18	85.21	85.38	85.43	†85.02
April 1	57.25	76.60	85.41	91.71	107.42	87.57	83.35	93.63	*96.85	90.57	91.45	88.12	82.50	†88.78

§ Three Articles. * Six Articles. † Ninety-nine Articles. ‡ Ninety-eight Articles.

had been stable and of fixed value its purchasing power would, through all the years, have been indicated by the number 100 and every departure from this figure is a departure from honesty. Of course if the index number in the second column indicating the purchasing power of gold did not depart from the figure 100, indicating fixity of value, the index number in the first column indicating the movement of prices would also remain fixed at 100 showing stability of prices, for the one is inversely the corollary of the other. Reference to the third and fourth columns will show that the gold value of silver has fallen much more than the gold value of commodities in general and therefore the purchasing power of silver has very considerably declined. In fact the purchasing power of gold is to-day about one-half greater than it was in 1873, the purchasing power of silver about one-third less. In other words to oblige a debtor to pay to-day in gold a debt of 1873 is to require him to give three where he promised to give two; to authorize payment in silver, with silver ruling at present prices, would defraud the creditor by forcing him to take two where he gave three, that is take payment in dollars worth two-thirds the dollar loaned.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING :

	(1) The fall in gold prices.	(2) The purchasing power of gold.	(3) The fall in the gold price of silver.	(4) The purchasing power of silver.
1873,	100.	100.	100.	100.
1874,	97.87	102.18	98.04	100.17
1875,	92.95	107.59	95.53	102.78
1876,	85.91	116.41	89.01	103.61
1877,	85.57	116.86	92.50	108.10
1878,	81.88	122.12	88.75	108.39
1879,	79.18	126.30	86.52	109.27
1880,	87.62	114.13	88.21	100.67
1881,	86.64	115.42	87.68	101.20
1882,	88.94	112.44	87.52	98.40
1883,	86.89	115.09	85.52	98.42
1884,	81.48	122.74	85.75	105.24
1885,	76.23	131.18	82.01	107.58
1886,	75.32	132.76	76.63	101.74
1887,	75.14	133.08	75.36	100.29
1888,	77.21	129.51	72.34	93.69
1889,	77.21	129.51	72.04	93.30
1890,	75.66	132.17	80.60	106.53
1891,	74.62	134.01	77.57	103.95
1892,	70.54	141.77	68.13	96.62
1893,	72.36	138.19	60.62	83.78
1894,	64.14	155.90	49.74	77.55
1895,	62.66	158.82	50.27	79.84
1896,	61.16	163.50	52.08	85.14
1897,	60.19	166.14	46.63	77.48
1898,	63.11	158.45	44.95	71.22
January 1, 1899,	64.18	155.63	45.55	70.97
April 1, 1899,	67.09	149.04	46.04	68.62

THE MANUFACTURE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

THE political and business methods of "Trusts" are not known to all, but now and then something turns up that gives the laity some idea of the super business methods.

Yesterday morning, April 17th, I was sitting quietly in my office enjoying the cool perfumed breezes of the sunshiny April day, when a clerk of the insurance office next door walked rather nervously into the office, and informed me that the Legislature of Texas was simply going to raise H—with Texas business affairs. Upon my inquiring into the cause of the trouble he showed me a long telegram from J. T. Fort, President of the Local Fire Insurance Agents of Texas with office at Dallas, Texas, calling upon all Insurance men and other business men to wire the Legislature at Austin a protest against the "Anti-Trust" law now before that body.

It seems as though the Anti-Trust law bill introduced is similar to the one recently passed in Arkansas, and which has operated so "disastrously" (?) there. President Fort wired to the following effect :

"Send at least five telegrams to your legislator protesting against the passage of the Anti-Trust Bill. Have the telegrams signed by several different men. The passage of this bill will drive all insurance companies out of the state; cause the foreclosure of all mortgages, and in fact bring general business disaster. Let long petitions follow your telegrams. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE WITH TELEGRAPH COMPANIES FOR THESE MESSAGES."

Such was the substance of his message. I presume the requisite five messages were sent from here. I felt sure that the above message was sent to every local Insurance Agent in the state, so I quietly awaited its effect. The effect came.

In to-day's *Dallas News* (April 18th), in an eight inch heading, is the following :

"ANTI-TRUST BILL.

"MEASURE IS DRASTIC

"EXAMINATION CONVINCES MEMBERS
THAT ITS PROVISIONS NEED
A TONING DOWN.

"PEOPLE BEING HEARD FROM

"LAWMAKERS WERE DELUGED WITH
TELEGRAMS OF STRONG PRO-
TEST FROM ALL CLASSES."

Then follows the following special to the *News* :

"AUSTIN, Tex., April 17th.—(Special.)—There is nothing talked of in legislative circles to-day but the Arkansas anti-trust bill, which has been introduced in both branches, and which has a favorable committee report in the Senate.

"Until about 10 o'clock to-day those members of the two bodies who had paid any attention to it were smiling and talking lightly about it. Those who favored it—and they appeared to be in the majority—were saying that it was the very best thing yet thought of, as the present anti-trust law really did not amount to anything to speak of.

"Though the present law against trusts has been pointed to with satisfaction by the Democratic party as its work, the entrance of the Arkansas law reduced the great Democratic measure to a plane where it was really held in disrespect.

"The Arkansas animal is so much more ferocious and terrible that the Texas animal almost in an hour became a mere mouse. But about 10 o'clock there was a visible change in the countenances of the lawmakers.

"This was caused by the unexpected presence of a lot of boys. These youths had messages from home in the shape of telegrams. It was evident that the news had been distributed throughout the state and that the people had been informed that it was possible that the Arkansas anti-trust law might become a Texas law in a jiffy.

"One relay of boys succeeded another, and the volume of messages increased as the day advanced. Some members received as high as four or five at one time, and the highest record held by any man is that he received eighty.

"It is not an exaggeration from all that the *News* reporter could see to state that there were hundreds received by the members. Some of these asked that the members vote against the measure because it would drive the insurance companies from the state and cause disaster in commercial circles, while others appealed for a hearing before the committee.

"The effect of these telegrams was most telling. In a very short time all the members were asking for the bill that they might read it.

"The most of them had not read it carefully, because it had not been printed except in the Senate and in the newspapers.

"When they saw it in the latter they thought it no more than the usual political play and paid very little attention to it. But now they know not only from the telegrams, but from inquiries made after such telegrams were received, that the bill was of the greatest importance, and that its friends were determined to push it through as a measure that they thought the state needed.

"At once it could be seen that an opposition was growing against it. This was most apparent in the Senate, where a committee had acted on it.

"Two days ago, or even yesterday, the bill could have passed that body without any trouble. Indeed, so confident were those in that body who had charge of it that it would be satisfactory to the members that they spoke of having it passed there to-day or to-morrow.

"From what the reporter of the *News* hears it was to have been presented for consideration to-day if there had been a quorum. But there was no quorum, which was bad for the bill in two ways.

"The first was that it could not be brought up for consideration.

"The second was that the Senators had time to receive the telegrams, read them carefully and consider what ought to be done.

"The first sign of opposition was in the declarations heard here and there that such an important matter as this ought to be considered with great deliberation and no hurry should be countenanced.

"The next thing was an expression here and there that the bill was very drastic and perhaps it needed toning down to some extent by amendments."

That is the effect of the Fort telegram. The "people" had been aroused—yes, but who were the people? The insurance agents of Texas, and of kindred trusts of the state. But it seems that the indignation and protest took place in other parts of Texas also yesterday; here is what happened at Corsicana as taken from the *News*:

AGAINST THE ARKANSAS LAW.

Corsicana, Tex., April 17th.—To-night the following telegram was sent from this place to State Senator B. H. Johnson and Representative R. E. Prever at Austin:

"Corsicana views with alarm the drastic Arkansas insurance law as proposed in Texas. We believe if adopted it will drive all insurance companies out of the state and force maturity and foreclosure of mortgage liens on buildings in all cities and towns.

"Our relations with insurance companies are satisfactory to us and we desire no change."

This telegram was signed by leading business men and the heaviest insurance premium payers in Corsicana, and it will be followed later by a more vigorous protest more numerously signed.

One would have thought that Corsicana might have been original in her protest against the anti-trust bill, but she was not—she stole the language of her trouble from President Fort's telegram. Poor Corsicana! But Corsicana was not alone, at least a dozen other towns protested as she did.—In the language of the various reporters, they were "aroused," "excited" *et cetera ad infinitum*.

This is the history of it—the history of a telegram. In the meantime what do the people of Texas know about it?

Nothing.

The bill will be dead before the people know it has been born—killed by the trusts of Texas—killed by the Fort Telegram. Killed too in the name of the people.

C. M. CURETON.

Meridian, Texas, April 18, 1899.

Last Personally Conducted Tour to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the present series of Pennsylvania Railroad three-day personally conducted tours to Washington, D. C., will be run on May 11. The rate, \$14.50 from New York, \$11.50 from Philadelphia and proportionate rates from other points, includes transportation, hotel accommodations, and Capitol guide fees. An experienced Chaperon will also accompany the party.

For itineraries, tickets and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.—*Advt.*

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, { ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENNEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENNEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. A Lecture. By Sydney Webb. Pp. 16. New York: International Publishing Co. 5 cents.

THROUGH THE STORM. Pictures of Life in Armenia. By Avetis Nazarbek; translated by Mrs. L. M. Elton. Pp. 322. New York: Longmans Green & Co.

DANTON. A Study. By Hilaire Belloc. Pp. 440. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

MARTIN LUTHER, the Hero of the Reformation, 1483-1546. Pp. 454. With portraits. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Health for Ten Cents.

Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.—*Advt.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

Pioneer Life in Central Africa.

On the South African Frontier. By WILLIAM HARVEY BROWN. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

Many who are to-day men and women will remember with what intense interest they read, page by page and volume by volume, that series of books, "The Boy Travellers," written by Thomas W. Knox. At the time they were published, sixteen or seventeen years since, these books were admittedly the most reliable and certainly the most readable works on out of the way parts of the world that had then appeared. While they were intended especially for the young folk and abounded in all those things that particularly appeal to the youthful mind and imagination, they were in fact standard works which grown people could read with quite as much profit and interest as children. The present book recalls "The Boy Travellers" very forcibly, though differing from them radically in character and entirely in method. In a word it is a straightforward narrative of the personal experiences of the author during nearly eight years sojourn in Africa, of which time he spent about seven as a pioneer settler in Rhodesia. Mr. Brown writes as a man for men and women, yet there is that about his book which will be certain to captivate any boy who has learned to read and who is fortunate enough to get hold of it. For here is a true tale of adventure told by the very hero himself, and the experiences he relates abound in all those exciting incidents that appeal so strongly to the average lad. While there are some pages that may prove dry reading to him they will be far more likely to whet his appetite for the next hunt or encounter than to discourage him, and we venture the opinion that enthusiasm will carry the young reader bravely over the heavier parts, and that he will assimilate much useful and valuable knowledge without any effort. But let us not be misunderstood. In saying what we have there is no purpose to create the impression that the book is written more particularly for young readers. To do so would be eminently unjust to the author, who very probably had no thought of such an audience while engaged in preparing the volume. What we have desired to do is simply to emphasize our opinion that the book is an excellent one for our young people to read and one which will easily win their favor.

The author went to Africa as naturalist with the United States Government expedition that was sent to the west coast in 1889 to observe an eclipse of the sun. Subsequently, at the Cape, Mr. Brown joined the pioneer corps which pushed its way northwards through Matabeleland and into Mashonaland, where, with headquarters at what soon became Salisbury, he spent several years as collector for the Smithsonian Institution, "big-game hunter, gold seeker, landowner, citizen and soldier." What gives particular interest and value to this book, and marks it at once as a work of much more than ordinary importance is the fact that it is an account of the settlement and building up of what is already a thriving and growing colony, by one who took an actual and active part in what was done and who is therefore able to recount facts which came under his personal observation. In addition, we get a description of a rich section of Central Africa, which a few years since was entirely uninhabited by white men and almost unknown, and about which, even now, the great majority have no very definite idea. The author found himself a pioneer in what was practically a virgin country, he had abundant opportunity to learn what it was and what it offered, he saw the beginnings of a civilized society, he had occasion to know and understand the dangers and difficulties which beset the colony in its infancy. Life in such an environment is necessarily replete with thrilling incidents and we are all children enough to listen in rapt attention to tales of adventure, particularly if they be true stories interestingly told. But what concerns us more especially just here is that the author, by reason of his presence on the scene and participation in the events that transpired, is enabled to speak with knowledge. Hence his observations upon various questions that have been discussed with more or less heat and prejudice have a value quite their own. Mr. Brown naturally came into personal contact with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jamison, both of whom have figured so prominently in the public press during the last two or three years, and while he was not always in favor with the famous Chartered Company, he yet managed, with true Yankee genius, to have a hand in what was going.

We shall presently refer briefly to the author's opinion on what we may call the native question, but first it will be well to learn a little about the aborigines of Rhodesia. The ethnology of the Matabeles is well known. They are primarily Zulus, an army of whom went north on a marauding expedition some seventy years ago under Mosilikatse, father of Lo Bengula who was king of the Matabeles until their power was destroyed with the suppression of the uprising of 1893. These people were a bold, warlike and savage conglomerate race which completely domineered over the Mashonas, a filthy people (which their name signifies) who probably came from the north, but whose origin is very obscure and uncertain. The author has little sympathy for the Matabeles and indeed they seem from the description he gives of them and their ways quite as savage and treacherous as were the worst tribes of North American Indians. And as for the Mashonas, they rank even lower in his estimation.

Mr. Brown has his own views as to the way to treat and rule the negro population of Central Africa, and he has small patience with those who, without personal knowledge, have criticised the methods pursued by the white settlers in Rhodesia. He freely admits that the Chartered Company was far from perfect as a governing body, but thinks it was too lenient rather than too severe in ruling the natives. Whatever one may think of the question there is this to be said for the author's treatment of it: His frankness and positiveness win respect for his conclusions. "The survival of an inferior race when pressed upon by civilization, lies mainly in its capacity to acquire intelligence and in its possession of what the world calls stamina. Intelligence and activity will triumph, while stupidity and indolence, accompanied by the vices of civilization, will result in destruction. Furthermore, unless a primitive people can be made useful to their conquerors, the latter will inevitably crowd them to the wall. Throughout history, human progress has resulted largely from the forcible encroachment of nations of superior characteristics and customs upon races of lower development." This is unquestionably a full and logical statement, and if we accept the laws of evolution it will be hard to dispute the correctness of it.

It is interesting to note that the gold mines of Rhodesia, which were recently the cause of such a fever, are only re-discovered. They appear to have been worked by primitive methods from perhaps 2,000 years ago, and there is some disposition to believe that the workers were of Asiatic descent, although just what they were and where they came from is, in the present state of our knowledge, almost entirely a matter of conjecture. When the Portuguese came to the East coast of Africa about the beginning of the sixteenth century it is likely that they soon learned of this gold country and that some adventurous spirits penetrated to it. However, they were driven out in 1837, and from that time till the advent of the English speaking pioneers the gold fields remained practically unknown to Europeans and unworked by the natives, who became guides to show the white men the locations of the ancient workings. The two maps at the end of the book are deserving of special mention, as are also the many excellent illustrations. The entire get up of the volume is first class and in very good taste.

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Sienkiewicz in Many Fields.

Sielanka, A Forest Picture, and Other Stories. By HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Again it is our pleasure to commend the work of the greatest of modern writers in the land of romance. Again do we bear witness to the wonderful power of his pen, to the nobility of his sentiment, to the beauty of his story. The present volume contains some seventeen short stories, and we understand with its publication Mr. Curtin has completed the task of translating the entire set of Sienkiewicz's works. The translator informs us that the great Pole is now engaged in preparing a new novel, "The Knights of the Cross," which he considers will win unbounded praise.

The several stories that make up the present collection are most varied. To the American reader the sketches of our own country and people will prove of absorbing interest as showing the impressions the author gathered while residing in this country some years since. Turning from this he takes us into Spain, to the bull-ring, and paints a picture of it replete with disgusting and loathsome features. Sienkiewicz has written so much of blood and death in his great works that he has become inured to such scenes enacted on the battlefield, but his whole soul revolts against a people which rejoices in suffering and agonized death,

a nation that has turned a religion of love into a gloomy and bloody worship. Then our author permits us to see him as the play writer, which is unfortunate, as here it will be noticed there is evidence of haste and lack of care, always absent in his finished productions. The criticism condemning Zola and his school of novelists is an especially strong bit of writing and altogether complete and convincing. In "Bartek the Victor" Sienkiewicz is surely at home. At once we feel the thrill of excitement, the quickening of blood in the veins, as we look upon the battlefield and see the dead and dying. Readily can one see the fields of Gravelotte and Sedan, see the Polish regiment standing under fire, immovable, in mortal fear, but immovable.

"It never occurs to them that it is possible to run. They were ordered to stand; and that is the end of it. If commanded to advance, they will go like a storm. Think of it—that regiment, without firing a shot, is already half annihilated. Crowds of soldiers from other scattered regiments are rushing past in disorder; but these men, held by the iron discipline of Prussia, are standing still. But in their ranks a certain hesitation is felt. In certain places the ranks cannot close, for corpses block the way. Half of the regiment is lying in blood, in groans, in convulsions, dying, or in the grasp of death. A murmur is rising in the ranks, and soon a chorus of Polish voices is calling out on the field of destruction to the Patroness of Chenstohova, 'Reject not our prayers,' and from under their feet groans accompany them, 'O Mary, O Mary.' And she heard them evidently, for at that moment an adjutant rushes up on a foaming horse, 'To the attack! Hurrah! Forward!' The ridge of bayonets is lowered suddenly; the rank stretches in a long line, and rushes toward the hill. Will they not be slaughtered to the last man, or will they not run? They may be exterminated; but they will not draw back, for the Prussian commander knows what note to play for the attack. Amid the bellowing of cannon, amid musketry fire, smoke, confusion, and groans, louder than all the trumpets and drums is rising to Heaven the hymn at which every drop of blood dances in their bosoms. 'Poland is not lost! Hurrah! Not lost! While we are living,' answer the Matseks. Enthusiasm seizes them. They go like a storm. They perish, but sweep forward with shouting and singing. Down in the valley, Steinmetz—that old wolf of war—lights a porcelain pipe, and speaks in tones of satisfaction, 'Only give them that music. They have got there, bold fellows.'"

Poor Poland. It has ever been thus. Brave as lions. Simple as children. United under capable leadership she would have bid the world defiance, but divided against herself she became a prey to the conqueror. Can we wonder that the bitter and burning tears start from such eyes as Sienkiewicz and that he cries aloud in his anguish while drawing the glorious picture of former greatness?

The story from which this book takes its title is from its very simplicity and truthfulness one of the most beautiful. In the woods the great Pole stands alone before his God, a simple child of nature, believing with Emerson "that if you would know God, know nature." It is sublimely beautiful to look upon a true soul in communion with the Infinite and we shall never forget the exquisite pleasure of thus walking with Sienkiewicz.

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Mind in Animals.

The Dawn of Reason, or Mental Traits in the Lower Animals. By JAMES WEIR, JR. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

We have here a book dealing with a profound and in many ways intricate subject, but designed particularly for the general reader and written in a way that is exceedingly attractive. The ponderosity and technicality which characterize some strictly scientific works are here entirely absent. Still, those things which give value to the scientific work have in no way been sacrificed to brevity or simplicity. It will be quite evident to anyone who reads this book attentively that Dr. Weir has conducted his researches and study with all the conscientious care and scrupulous regard for accuracy of the true scientific investigator, and also that in preparing this volume he has been equally particular to see that nothing got into it which he did not feel able to vouch for. Therefore can the reader take the book up assured of its thorough reliability, and when he is in possession of the facts it presents he will be in position to judge intelligently as to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at.

Now what is it the author does? In the first place, he gives us a highly readable as well as thoughtful and instructive book, in which he presents a mass of facts and observations, a large part of them having been elicited and made by himself. These furnish additional and valuable evidence of what must be recognized by every thoughtful student of animal life, to wit, that

animals differ from man in degree and not in kind. On this very point Dr. Weir remarks: "By the observant and analytical mind, the various psychical phenomena evinced by the lower animals are not regarded as being either wonderful or extraordinary." We would add that they are precisely what should be expected, and that if they did not occur the theory of evolution would be severely shaken. When we have once divined the great laws of the Omnipotent as applied to life, when we understand the workings and direction of evolution and see the gradual progression from a lower to a higher state, there can be no room to doubt that mind develops along lines completely parallel with those governing physical life. Indeed we know it must be so and look with confident assurance to find the proofs. Because men have not yet been able to follow and demonstrate life's progressive advance at each step in the vast series, does not and should not cause doubt as to the completeness of the phylogenetic chain. On the other hand every link added confirms the correctness of what we have conceived in the abstract and demonstrated in a general way. It is precisely in this that such investigations as those prosecuted by Dr. Weir have their greatest value; it is in exactly this that his present book is most valuable. He does not lay down a radically new proposition, but he does bring proofs to close up some of the gaps that have been open and to demonstrate again the universal law of evolution which means gradual and progressive change from simpler to more complex forms. He handles his subject with ease and ability, driving home each point with much force.

As Dr. Weir has throughout his book carefully avoided the use of metaphysics, the method in which we are treating it may perhaps seem a little out of place, but we think some points can be brought out more clearly and sharply in this way than in any other, and hence we follow it at the risk of appearing to do injustice to both Dr. Weir and his book. His prime purpose is to show that there is no distinguishing line between the psychos of man and that of the lower animals, to find the beginnings of mind and trace its successive development upwards, stage by stage. Were it possible for us to perceive it we would doubtless find in the very lowest forms of animal life something that amounts to mind, or, what is in effect practically the same thing, something which fulfills its functions. The author describes mind as "a resultant of nerve" and sets about to follow it by this scent. This takes him far down in the scale of life and brings forth results of great significance and value. But we see no reason why what amounts to mind, that is conscious impulse, should not exist even where there is no differentiation of a certain particle into a nervous center. May it not safely be assumed, even though it can not now be positively demonstrated, that all the elements necessary to produce nerve substance and mind functions exist in an unorganized state in the protoplasm of the lowest animalcule and that its entire substance supplies such infinitesimal psychic action as its simple life requires? But again we are getting away from our subject as the author has restricted himself to what he has been able to bring evidence to support.

Differing from many entomologists who have held that the auditory organs of insects are located in the antennae, Dr. Weir is convinced that in many large orders they are situated elsewhere. In some of the Orthoptera (in grasshoppers and crickets) he shows that the sense of hearing is in the tibia of the anterior pair of legs. This has been known of the crickets and also of another family, the locusts. In the Diptera, Dr. Weir finds the ears located in the rudimentary hinder wings or balancers, which have been regarded by some as olfactory in function. The experiments he made with beetles conclusively demonstrate that their auditory organs are in the maxillary palpi. Elsewhere, (p. 210) we note that the tumble-bug's "ears are in its antennae," so it would seem that this rule is not universal among Coleoptera.

Beyond the five senses Dr. Weir claims for animals two others of an auxiliary nature. The first, "color changing," so well known in the chameleon, was long accounted a purely physiological action induced by light harmonizing the pigment cells in the skin with environing colors. The author has established by experiments what has been suggested by two or three other investigators, that this color changing is in response to nervous impulse, and further he shows that it is a conscious action directly subject to the will of the animal. A blind individual, or one which has had the sympathetic nerves severed, does not respond to changed environment. The second sense Dr. Weir distinguishes in animals is that of direction, or the "homing sense." We cannot agree with him, however, when he says that this is "entirely wanting" in man. Unquestionably it is only very

poorly developed among the majority of civilized people, and we are free to admit seems to be totally wanting in many persons, but certainly it has not been altogether lost and occasionally is quite well developed. When Dr. Weir refers to the opossum as "the only marsupial found outside of Australasia and the Malayan Archipelago," he forgets the South American yapok and the several less well known species of didelphys also found there.

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A Story of Quebec.

The Span o'Life A Tale of Louisbourg and Quebec. By WILLIAM MCLENNAN and J. N. MCILWRAITH. Illustrated by F. de Myrbach. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.75.

To the student concerned in the campaign of Gen. Wolfe in Canada and the capture of Quebec by the English under his command, the book before us will be one of unusual and sustained interest. Allowance must of course be made for the accuracy and truthfulness of facts and incidents related, as the book is first of all a romance. Knowing this the reader need not be led far astray from the historical facts and can discover much to incite study and research. The authors show conclusively their perfect knowledge and acquaintance with the main facts and leading points of the war. The telling of events and operations leading up to the final and memorable assault on the stronghold of Quebec by Wolfe and afterwards of the counter attack of the French under Levis, successor to Montcalm, while graphic and realistic is also historically correct. The intense suffering of the inhabitants of the doomed city, in poverty and utter want, and the outrageous display of wealth and pride by the French officers makes a most interesting chapter. Again, we see the terrible position of the English garrison, a mere handful of the victorious army of Wolfe, notwithstanding the repeated attacks of the French and their Canadian and Indian allies with the gallantry born of despair; we hear the echo of the joyful and heartfelt cheers of the devoted band coming down the tide of time, and in some measure share its feelings when at last the long expected relief was at hand. Few of us realize by what a slender thread hung British dominion in Canada at that time. We have been accustomed to lay so much stress on the action that brought death to both Wolfe and Montcalm that we have come to believe it the final climax of the war, that there and then France relinquished all claim to American possessions. Speaking of the conduct of the war, our authors write:—

"The battle of the 13th of September from a technical view never attained the dignity of battle at any point, and only exceeded a skirmish in the heavy losses and the deaths of the leading generals on each side. The recognition of their efforts, and of those who so ably replaced them by their respective governments and contemporaries, read as a sorry commentary on the popular distribution of honors. Wolfe, almost a tyro, at one bound won immortality and immediate applause from his countrymen; Montcalm, almost a veteran, though mourned by those about him, was persistently vilified, even after death, by the very men who should have been his most loyal supporters—I do not hesitate to name M. de Vaudreuil—and I am not aware of even a head-stone having been raised to his memory. On the other hand, his successor, the Chevalier de Lévis, met with fitting reward and honorable advancement in his profession. * * * To complete the contrast, the Hon. James Murray, who succeeded Wolfe, held an unprotected city in an enemy's country throughout a distressing winter, handled his slender troops with contagious enthusiasm, fought and lost a desperate battle like a gallant soldier; later on he governed a conquered people with a consummate tact, * * * to meet with no other reward than the approbation of his conscience and the admiration of all honest men."

The present is one of the best stories of movement and action we have seen. The adventurous and stormy lives of the chief actors are in absolute accord with the times in which they are supposed to have lived, and the authors are to be congratulated upon the wisdom displayed in drawing their characters. The "little tin god" heroic and impossible men and women find no place here. The hero has many, many faults, and the heroine is an altogether possible person. It is a real pleasure to find in fiction natural and true people.

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Via the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Quickest time, grandest scenery, variable routes, perfect service. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 14-17, limited to return until July 15, 1899, inclusive, account of meeting of *National Baptist Societies' Anniversaries*. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write

H. W. Beyers, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Advt.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The Confounding of Camelia. By ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

A few years since a book appeared that created quite a sensation. The author asked his readers to tell what is the greatest thing in the world and in life. He then made a careful research into the matter, and after considering many things finally decided that the greatest of all was love. Now his conclusion was nothing new or startling. No one has ever been foolish enough to deny such a statement, for without love of person, of fellow, of country, and greatest of all, love of God, life would indeed be an utter blank. It was not in the conclusions arrived at, but in the method pursued in the discussion that the author won applause.

The book before us seems to have been written with some similar motive, and in the belief that few of us are properly educated in the noblest of passions. And indeed before we finish the book we are willing to admit the charge if we accept the definition presented by the author. From her point of view we find the proper caper to be for every one to fall in love with everybody else. It leads to many broken hearts and blasted lives, but what matter so that in the end Cupid finally drives his arrow through the right heart. After reading this book we will all be very careful in the future to see that Cupid's dart is well barbed else the wound will not be deep or broad enough to make any impression on the fickle heart. The way in which the heroine makes love to all comers is absolutely appalling, and we tremble in pure sympathy at the approach of each new victim. Engaged in the morning, jilted by evening. It is positively bewildering. But then one knows the dear creature will in the end take her old preceptor (old enough to be her father), who is at once harsh critic and adorer. In this way we can look with considerable complacency at the serious discomfiture of the several suitors. They are simply pawns that rush madly across the stage and whose only use is to prove by suffering and misunderstandings the sterling and beautiful love of the chosen. One can hardly admire the characteristics of Camelia, but then such a woman's love is a raging torrent that is not to be withstood.

To our mind the author has written a very clever and at times tragic story based on a contemptible plot. She is an impressive writer, passionate here, calm there, and her book is well worth the reading. Mrs. Sedgwick, if she had chosen, could easily have drawn from the material in this book a beautiful and moving story of renunciation. If she had done so her work would have been taken seriously, the book would be infinitely stronger and the characters would then have stood forth in noble beauty. As it is all this is lost and one can never take the earnest scenes other than in a playful and frivolous mood mingled with a touch of pity for the weaknesses of man and woman.

**

Short Rations. By WILLISTON FISH. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Uncle Sam's uniform casts such a glamour around the most ordinary matter of fact mortals, that it is with something akin to awe that we note the almost brutal frankness our author has when speaking of the military. Still Mr. Fish must be pardoned for thus shattering the music and poetry of army life and reducing it to plain matter of fact reality, for he was at one time a lieutenant in the service of which he writes. The book is a series of short sketches of army life as it appeared to the author and on their face carry the semblance of truth. Mr. Fish writes in a decidedly humorous and somewhat cynical vein that makes one guess he has been the victim of serious disappointment in early life and is now looking on from his seat of hard earned knowledge at the struggles of the young and thoughtless. There is a certain charm about the book that is most fascinating and our hearts go out to the former soldier as to an old friend and comrade. The chapters "Insidious Punch" and "Parke's Magnets" are extremely droll and mirth inciting. Mr. Fish's description of soldier life is unique and original and warrants repetition. "Amos Staggett was not a Napoleon, but in time of peace when it was a question only of living in the vicinity of rusting guns and mouldering equipment, and there conveying to the soldier mind the mysteries of walking uncomfortably—which is marching; of pacing a post all night to take care of nothing—which is doing sentry duty; of rising in the chill early dawn to do nothing—which is going to reveille; Old Stag was as good an officer as another and deserved as well."

The introduction by H. C. Bunner is an unfortunate apology

where none was required. It was doubtless penned from the standpoint of pure friendship, but it gives one the impression that Mr. Fish is not only a disappointed but a bitter and angry man at the treatment accorded him in the service, and this idea is accentuated when he writes of "Lt. Fish, resigned." The illustrations by C. J. Taylor are numerous and capital.

**

Pointed Paragraphs for Thoughtful People. By JAMES GUY BURR. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.

Any effort in the "interest of truth" calls for that considerate treatment and judgment which its high aim justly merits. Hence we would much prefer to be "pleased" than "disturbed" by this little collection, but in fact we are not much of either. The author writes in a way to suggest slightly, though very slightly indeed, the sayings of "Poor Richard." We appreciate that it is harsh to pass judgment on any writer by measuring him in comparison with so great a mind as that possessed by Franklin, and under most circumstances we would not risk doing such an injustice. But our author seems to deliberately fling down the gauntlet before every writer, past and present, and therefore in picking it up we feel justified in choosing our own weapons. Here is his challenge: "Though the world is full of books of considerable excellence, their usefulness is greatly menaced ** by their laborious and often fragmentary statement of great truths. The brevity, therefore, with which I have disposed of many questions of importance on which volumes might be written, constitutes one of the delightful features of this book." Could anything be more captivating than such assurance of superiority? If, after this, the reader dare think for himself and can bring himself to look through the book he will find many thoughts and suggestions worthy of being acted upon.

**

The Measure of a Man. By E. LIVINGSTON PRESCOTT. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

Before us is a fair sample of the namby-pamby, milk and water novel. It is the kind that will no doubt amply satisfy the silly good-for-nothings whose only occupation is to while away the time. To any one with a fair amount of good common horse sense, a quality here sadly missing, this book will be about as bitter a pill to swallow as one would care to force down the throat of the bitterest enemy. To think that in any self-respecting community such books as this one should find welcome and applause is a sad commentary on present day conditions. We are forced to cry out as one of old, "How long, O Lord, how long" must we bear this crown of thorns. Not that the book is immoral or bad in any way. Would that it were, for then one would have at least the satisfaction of pointing out the evil and pleading for the right. Here the reviewer can do nothing, for the book is, when all has been said, a mere frothy nothing. If it attains sufficient popularity to reach a second edition we suggest the title be changed to "A woman measured and found wanting." Then we would know the substance of the book without going deeper.

**

The Maternity of Harriett Wicken. By MRS HENRY DUDENEY. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

This book of Mrs. Dudeney's is, when all has been said, nothing more than a rather tame and decidedly amateurish study into the causes and effects of heredity. Those of us with ordinary intelligence will find very little new in the present long and uninteresting discourse. That the sins of the father shall be visited on the children even unto the third and fourth generation has been taught from the very gospels. A little calm study will readily demonstrate in the offspring the strength and weaknesses of the parents. So it is that children of noble and moral parents are in the nature of things better fitted to make their mark in life's battles than their handicapped brothers, children of less favored parents. Let not this be any excuse for a child to lay at parents' door the blame of a useless or criminal life, for a man can make of himself a true and upright citizen if he but try. Still, the matter of heredity must be taken into serious account in all lives, and any book that can further public interest and research in the question is a worthy one. Thus it is with the book before us, where we are fain to overlook and pass by much that is open to harsh and adverse criticism. Our greatest regret, not to say surprise, is to find on the title page the imprint of one of our oldest and most reliable publishing houses. This very fact will obtain for the book a class of readers that would otherwise never so much as notice it. The story itself, taken together with its rather remarkable and surely not chaste title, would do excel-

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**

The Secret of the Rothschilds. By MARY E. HOBART. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 10 cents.

From the title one might judge this to be an addition to the number of tiresome economic novels with which a burdened public has been inflicted. But it is not at all. It is a serious little work of some eighty-six pages on the monetary question by one who holds it folly to stamp money on costly materials, as gold and silver, when paper would do just as well, and shows that if a people restrict their supply of money to the amount of gold or gold and silver they can get to stamp it upon a bondage of debt will be fastened upon them whenever it happens that the production of gold and silver, and hence the amount of money that can be stamped, prove insufficient to meet the needs for money. For a people to restrict their supply of money to the supply of gold or silver is then to risk being crushed under a burden of debts; for a people to establish a monetary system under which there be no restriction to the issue of money save the needs of the community, no limit to the amount that may be issued save the products of labor to redeem it in and which must be paid to obtain it is to escape financial bondage. The last chapter of the book is especially simple and effective in its teaching, parts of some others are marred by a tendency to present and build on extreme illustrations, there are some pages given to a specious argument against the policy of protection of a not unfamiliar kind but that show a lack of acquaintance with the writings of the great teachers of the science of protection and that we wish might have been omitted and, to come down to the little, we find the statement several times repeated that 51,600 grains of gold coin into an even \$200. Such weight of standard gold would coin into just ten times such sum.

Greatly Reduced Rates to Denver.

Via Chicago & North-Western Railway. On account of the annual meeting, *General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church*, to be held in Denver, May 18-26, 1899, excursion tickets will be sold at the favorable rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, with favorable return limits. Tickets on sale May 15-16, 1899. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or apply to

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ABOUT BOOKS AND WRITERS.

Some weeks ago we wrote in this column of Edwin Markham, and to show the deep feeling and convictions which possessed the man, as well as the remarkable grace and pathos with which he pictured a more than sad condition, we quoted a few stanzas from a poem he had then just written. Subsequently this poem was taken up with much enthusiasm by the professional literary fraternity of the eastern states, who are rather inclined as a rule to look askance at anything in their line emanating from the west or south. We now see that Doubleday & McClure Co. have arranged to publish it and other poems of Mr. Markham in a volume to be entitled "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." What the general drift of this collection will be may be pretty clearly surmised from the following extract from a recent letter to us from Mr. Markham: "I am gratified to see that there is a large body of earnest men in the world who are quick to respond to all questions of justice and humanity. These men are the hope of social progress; they are the sea wall against the tides of anarchy and disorder."

**

Frank T. Bullen, author of "The Cruise of the Cachetot," has his new romance of the ocean, "Idylls of the Sea," in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. The sketches in this book are not confined alone to the whaler's experience, but deal with other departments of the seafarer's life. The book is said to be very dramatic in style and incident, more so even than the author's first work.

**

Dodd, Mead & Co. have just published Beatrice Harraden's long-delayed novel, "The Fowler." This is the longest novel that Miss Harraden has yet written. We are told it was begun soon after "Ships That Pass in the Night," and that she has been engaged on it ever since.

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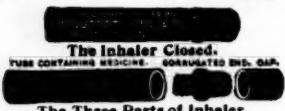
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The Macmillan Company have arranged with F. Marion Crawford to publish his biography of Pope Leo XIII. Probably no English writer has a more intimate knowledge of Italy and its inhabitants than Mr. Crawford, and he will doubtless make good use of this knowledge in his forthcoming work. However, this can hardly be made more than a picturesque setting in which to frame the old Pope.

**

"Imperial Democracy" is the title of a new book by David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, which is to be published this month by D. Appleton & Co. The book is said to present a series of striking studies of the subjects so much discussed at present. Prof. Jordan is an anti-imperialist.

**

G. P. Putnam's Sons and E. P. Dutton & Co. have compiled what is said to be the most complete edition of Rudyard Kipling's works, which they entitle the "Brushwood Edition." Besides "A Ken of Kipling," by Will M. Clemens, the collection includes sixteen short stories and fifty-one poems, which, it is said, are to be found in no other collected edition of Mr. Kipling's works.

**

The April number of *Bird Lore* comes with all the freshness of spring and breathing that spirit of sympathetic kindness and consideration which at this season more than any other, nature inspires. We can frankly say that the tone of this magazine is to us very pleasing, and for the great majority of bird lovers it will make not only agreeable but also wholesome reading. While it may not contain the strong food that post-graduate students of ornithology have accustomed themselves to, *Bird Lore* is well calculated to foster a real interest in our living birds, and to discourage and discontinue the unreasonable destruction of bird life by enthusiasts whose ardor for collecting often overleaps all bounds, only to cause needless suffering to helpless creatures and to bring disgrace upon science in whose name such excesses are committed.

Low Rates to Minneapolis.

On account of the annual meeting, *General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church*, the Chicago and North-Western Railway will sell low rate tickets to Minneapolis and return on May 16 18, limited to June 3, 1899, at one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets honored on the North-Western Limited, electric lighted throughout, leaving Chicago daily 6.30 P. M. Other trains leave Chicago at 9.00 A. M., 10.00 P. M. and 10.15 P. M. For full information apply to any ticket agent or address

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If evils come not, then our fears are vain;
And if they do, fear but augments the pain.

**

Fear to do ill, and you need fear naught else.

**

Don't overload gratitude; if you do, she'll kick.

**

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries; policy, to let them pass by us.

**

Anger and folly walk cheek by jole; repentance treads on both their heels.

**

If you would keep your secret from an enemy, tell it not to a friend.

**

Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee, to do anything which thou knowest to be evil, so shalt thou always live jollily; for a good conscience is a continual Christmas.

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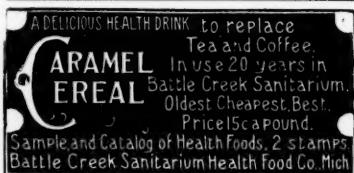
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